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Agricultural Experiment Station.

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BULLETIN No. 61.

THE FARMER'S VEGETABLE GARDEN.

BY JOHN W. LLOYD, B.S.A., INSTRUCTOR IN HORTICULTURE.

The farmer's garden differs from that of the market gardener in that its purpose is to furnish a continuous supply of vegetables for the owner's table rather than to supply the market with those vegetables on which the most profit can be realized. In fact, the farmer usually should not consider the matter of profit and loss in connection with each particular garden crop. He should grow the vegetables he likes and make sure of having an ample supply, even if some surplus may go to waste.

Since the market gardener grows his vegetables to sell, earliness, productiveness, and shipping qualities are of more importance to him than are the eating qualities of his products. With him a difference of three or four days in the time of ripening of a crop of peas or sweet corn may mean the difference between a handsome profit and a dead loss. With the farmer it is not so. He grows the vegetables for his own use, and quality should be of more importance to him than mere earliness or productiveness. He may make small plantings of extremely early varieties to supply his table at the beginning of the season, but his main plantings should be of varieties noted for their fine quality.

The farmer's garden will differ from that of the man who lives in town in its size, arrangement, and method of cultivation. The city man will usually have to confine his garden to a small area,

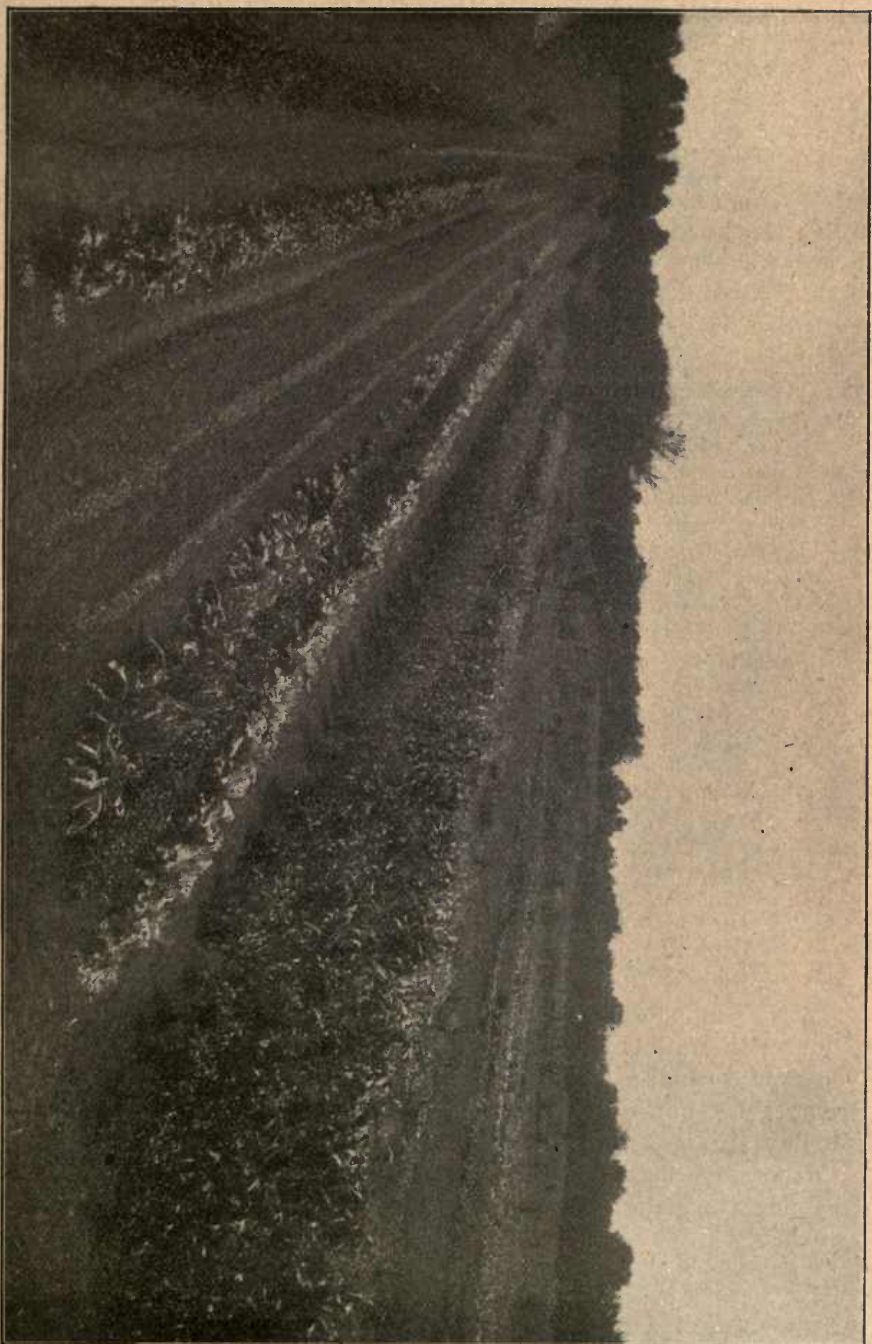
plant it in a manner to economize space, and work it almost entirely with hand tools. The farmer has plenty of land, and should manage his garden with a view to economizing time rather than space. To this end, he should plant his vegetables in long rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation with a horse.

In order to secure data regarding the amount of labor involved in the care of a garden, and the amount of produce it would yield, a "farmer's garden" was planted upon the grounds of the horticultural department of the University of Illinois last spring, and was managed with a view to furnishing a continuous supply of vegetables throughout the season. The following pages are devoted chiefly to an account of this garden.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS.

In planning for a garden, one of the first things is to select and procure the seeds necessary for its planting. It is usually more satisfactory to select these from the catalog of some reliable seedsman and order by mail than to depend upon the stock usually carried in the country store. In the selection of varieties due consideration should be given to the matter of securing a succession of the same vegetable for a longer time than one planting of one variety will provide. The two methods of securing a succession in the case of vegetables having a short period of edibility are (1) planting varieties of different degrees of earliness, and (2) planting the same variety at different times. The greater the number of varieties planted, the greater will be the expense for seed. The fewer the number of varieties, the greater the number of plantings which it will be necessary to make in order to secure the desired succession. A combination of the two methods will usually be found the most satisfactory. This combination method was the one decided upon for the farmer's garden upon the horticultural grounds, and the following bill of seeds, etc., was ordered from one of the leading seedsmen of Chicago.

100 one-year-old asparagus roots, Barr's mammoth.....	\$.60
1 pkt. rhubarb seed, Myatt's Victoria.....	.05
30 horse-radish sets.....	.10
1 pt. onion sets, Egyptian or perennial tree.....	.15
1 qt. onion sets, yellow bottom.....	.20
1 pt. beans, stringless green pod.....	.15
1 pt. beans, saddleback wax.....	.15
1 pt. beans, Henderson's bush lima.....	.15
1 oz. beets, Crosby's Egyptian.....	.10
1 oz. beets, long smooth blood.....	.05
1 pkt. cabbage, select Jersey Wakefield.....	.10



VIEW OF "FARMER'S GARDEN," AUGUST 7, 1900.

1 pkt. cabbage, all head early.....	.10
1 pkt. cabbage, autumn king.....	.05
1 pkt. cauliflower, Vaughan's snowball.....	.25
1 pkt. carrot, early scarlet horn.....	.05
1 pkt. carrot, select Danvers.....	.10
1 pkt. celery, giant pascal.....	.05
1 pkt. cress, curled garden.....	.05
½ pt. sweet corn, mammoth white Cory.....	.06
½ pt. sweet corn, Chicago market.....	.06
½ pt. sweet corn, Stowell's evergreen.....	.06
½ pt. sweet corn, country gentleman.....	.06
1 oz. cucumber, the emerald.....	.10
1 pkt. lettuce, improved Hanson.....	.05
1 oz. muskmelon, emerald gem.....	.10
1 oz. muskmelon, champion market.....	.10
1 oz. watermelon, Cole's early.....	.10
1 oz. watermelon, McIver's sugar.....	.15
1 oz. onion, Australian brown.....	.20
1 oz. onion, extra early flat red.....	.10
1 oz. parsnip, improved Guernsey.....	.10
1 pkt. parsley, champion moss curled.....	.05
1 qt. peas, Nott's excelsior.....	.25
1 qt. peas, Hosford's market garden.....	.25
1 qt. peas, improved stratagem.....	.25
1 pkt. pepper, ruby king.....	.05
1 oz. radish, brightest long scarlet.....	.10
1 oz. radish, earliest white.....	.15
1 oz. radish, Cincinnati market.....	.10
1 oz. radish, new white Chinese (winter).....	.10
1 oz. spinach, long standing.....	.05
1 pkt. salsify, Sandwich Island mammoth.....	.05
1 pkt. squash, summer crookneck.....	.05
2 oz. squash, Chicago warted Hubbard.....	.15
1 pkt. tomato, stone.....	.10
1 oz. turnip, purple top strap leaf.....	.06
Total.....	\$5.45

No seed potatoes were purchased because there were plenty in the cellar available for the purpose. The farmer should usually save his own seed potatoes and perhaps the seed of a few other vegetables, but in the case of most of the garden crops it is cheaper to buy the seed than to raise, harvest, cure, and clean it. And, furthermore, better results can usually be secured from seed grown by men who make a business of seed-growing than from home grown stock.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

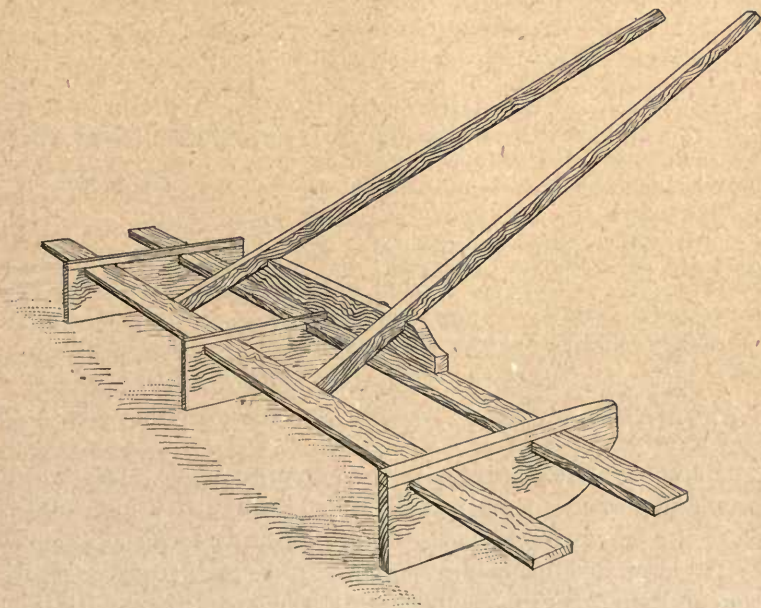
The garden should be located near the house so that it will not be necessary to walk half a mile to get a head of lettuce for break-

fast, or a dozen roasting ears for dinner, or a few tomatoes for supper. To be at their best, most vegetables should be used very soon after they are gathered. The garden will be appreciated most if it is not far from the kitchen, not only because the vegetables may be used fresher, but also because the products of the garden will enter more largely into the daily bill of fare, if they are within easy reach.

The soil for the garden should be rich and in a high state of cultivation. The ground selected for the garden of the horticultural department was one-half acre of black prairie soil. This area was naturally a little low, but had been thoroughly tile-drained and plowed the preceding fall, and was therefore well suited to the growing of vegetables. In shape it was a long rectangle, being 280 feet long and 77 feet wide.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR PLANTING.

Early in the spring twenty loads of partially rotted manure were applied to the half acre, and on April 7th, when the soil had become just dry enough to crumble readily without sticking to the



SLED MARKER.

hand, the land was plowed, disked, and planked. April 9th, it was harrowed and again planked. This treatment brought the soil

into excellent condition for the reception of seeds, without the use of a single hand tool.

Beginning at the east side of the garden, rows three feet apart, running lengthwise of the area, were laid out by means of a sled marker drawn by hand. If a guide stake is placed at each end of the row to be laid out, and one in the middle, it is easy to mark the rows as straight as they could be made by the use of a line, and with much less trouble. Three rows were marked at a time, and the drills made by the runners were of just the right depth for the planting of radishes, beets, onions, and other small seeds. Where these small seeds were to be planted the rows were made only one and a half feet apart, by straddling the marks already made. For planting the asparagus roots and the potatoes, furrows were opened with a one-horse plow, and for the peas, with the plow attachment on a wheel hoe.

So far as possible each vegetable not needing a full row (280 ft.) was given one-half, one-third, or one-sixth of a row. Conspicuous, stakes were set at the proper places on either side of the area so that any given row in the garden could be divided into halves, thirds, or sixths by simply sighting across the stakes.

PLANTING.

Beginning at the north end of the east row (three feet from the east boundary) the following vegetables were planted April 9th.

Row 1.— $\frac{1}{2}$ row asparagus, $\frac{1}{6}$ row perennial onions, $\frac{1}{6}$ row horse-radish sets, $\frac{1}{6}$ row rhubarb.

Row 2.— $\frac{1}{2}$ row parsnips, $\frac{1}{6}$ row parsley, $\frac{1}{3}$ row salsify.

Row 3.— $\frac{1}{2}$ row onion sets, 20 ft. cress, $\frac{1}{6}$ row lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ row spinach.

Row 4.—Onions: $\frac{1}{2}$ row extra early red, $\frac{1}{2}$ row Australian brown.

Row 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ row early beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ row early carrots.

Row 6.—Left to be planted with late beets and carrots.

Row 7.—Peas: $\frac{1}{3}$ row Nott's excelsior, $\frac{1}{3}$ row Hosford's market garden, $\frac{1}{3}$ row improved stratagem.

Rows 8 and 9.—Early potatoes.

Radishes were planted with the parsnips, parsley, salsify, onions, beets, and carrots to mark the rows so that cultivation could begin before the plants from the slower germinating seeds became visible.

All seed was dropped by hand. The small seeds were covered by means of a rake, and then the soil firmed over them with the back of a hoe or the ball of the foot. The wheel hoe was used to cover the peas, and the one-horse plow, the potatoes.

Planting was resumed on May 1st, and the following vegetables put in.

Row 6. — $\frac{1}{2}$ row late beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ row late carrots.

Row 10. — 85 Wakefield cabbage and 19 cauliflower plants ($\frac{2}{3}$ row), $\frac{1}{3}$ row all head cabbage (seed sown).

Row 11. — Beans: $\frac{1}{2}$ row Henderson's bush lima, $\frac{1}{4}$ row stringless green pod, $\frac{1}{4}$ row saddleback wax.

Row 12. — $\frac{2}{3}$ row autumn king cabbage (seed sown), $\frac{1}{6}$ row spinach, $\frac{1}{6}$ row radish; — the spinach and radishes to be followed by cauliflower set later.

Row 13. — Peas: $\frac{1}{3}$ row of each variety as before.

Row 14. — Left for tomatoes and peppers.

Row 15. — Sweet corn: $\frac{1}{2}$ row mammoth white Cory, $\frac{1}{2}$ row Chicago market.

Radishes were planted with the beets and carrots as before.

May 23d, the unplanted area west of row 15 was harrowed, and the balance of the garden planted. Twelve pepper and 69 tomato plants were set in row 14. These plants were grown in a hotbed, as were also the cabbage and cauliflower plants set out May 1st. If no hotbed had been available, they could have been grown in boxes in the house. Rows 16 and 17 were planted to sweet corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ row each of the four varieties. The rest of the garden, comprising rows 18 to 22 inclusive, was devoted to vine crops. The rows were made six feet apart, and the hills six feet apart for the cucumbers, summer squash, and muskmelons, and eight feet apart for the winter squash and watermelons. No special preparation was given the hills, in the way of fertilizer, compost or manure. The seeds were simply planted in the ground the same as corn or beans would have been. Better results would probably have been secured if compost had been used, and special fertilizing of some kind would have been necessary if the land had not been fairly rich; but the results obtained will indicate what can be done without an undue amount of labor at planting time. The plantation consisted of 40 hills of cucumbers, 10 of summer squash, 30 of winter squash, 50 of watermelons (25 each of the two kinds) and 80 of muskmelons.

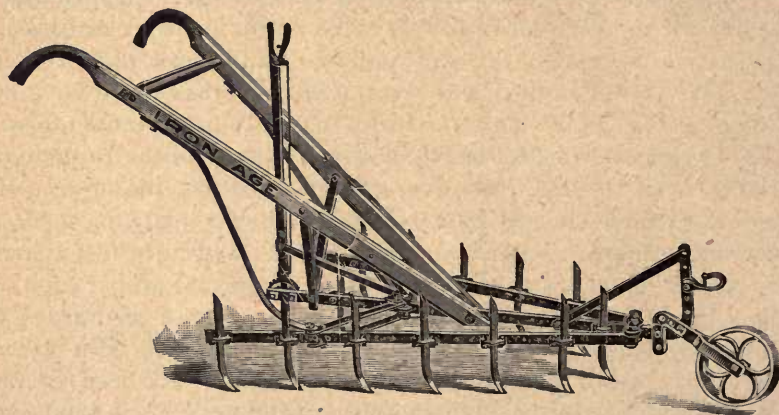
It may seem to some that an undue proportion of the garden was planted to melons; but a melon patch to be worthy of the name should be large enough to furnish all the melons the family and the hired men can eat, and leave plenty to give to the neighbors' boys. If a person is stingy with his melons, the boys are likely to help themselves. If they know they will be treated to melons if they call at the house, there is little danger of trouble in the patch at night.

The arrangement of the garden is shown in the accompanying diagram. It will be observed that, with the exception of rows 2 to 6 the whole garden was planted in rows far enough apart to admit of horse-cultivation. The perennial crops and those to be left in

the ground over winter were together and at one edge of the garden, so that they would not interfere with the preparation of the land for the next year's planting. The crops were arranged nearly in the order of planting, so that the unplanted portion could be harrowed and thus easily kept in fine condition until it was needed for planting. The early maturing vegetables were planted in rows either alternating with those of later crops, or grouped so that when the early crops were harvested, the land could be cleared and a second crop put in.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as the plants were up so that the rows could be easily seen, cultivation was started. A one-horse cultivator with very narrow teeth was used, and was found to be just the tool for work



NARROW-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.

among small plants, since it could be run very close to the row without destroying the plants by uprooting them or covering them with dirt. The soil was stirred with this tool as often as was necessary to keep the weeds in check and the top soil loose and open. Cultivation usually took place as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry after each heavy rain, and was continued throughout the season wherever the growth of the plants did not prevent it. Most of the vegetables in the garden were cultivated as many as six times.

Considerable hand hoeing was done between the narrow planted rows, and close about the plants in the case of cabbage, tomatoes, melons, etc. In fact, the whole garden was kept in a high state of cultivation regardless of the amount of time required, although the latter was carefully noted and charged against the garden.

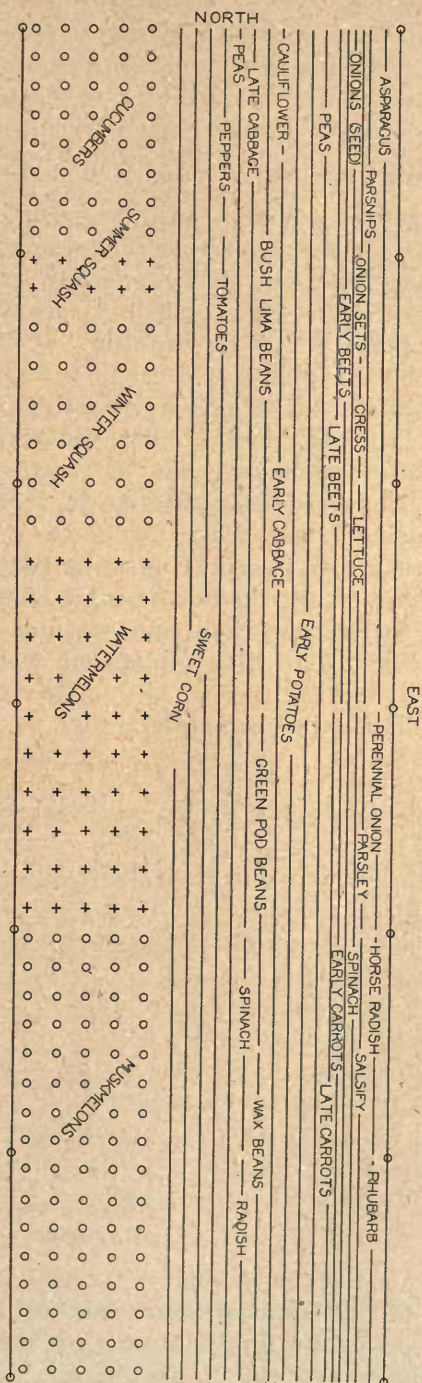


DIAGRAM SHOWING SHAPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF GARDEN.

Weeding also was necessary, as it is in every garden, to some extent at least. All the smaller growing plants, such as parsnips, beets, carrots, onions, etc., were weeded once, while yet quite small; and somewhat later they were thinned.

THE FIGHT WITH THE STRIPED BEETLE.

Everything went smoothly until the cucumbers, squashes, and melons began to appear above the ground,—and then the striped cucumber beetles came out in full force and proceeded to devour the patch. Paris green was applied by means of a dry powder gun, while the plants were wet with rain. It killed a good many of the beetles, but the plants soon began to show signs of injury, and within a few days it became necessary to replant nearly the whole patch. Later on, air slaked lime containing a little turpentine was applied to the plants when the beetles appeared; and it seemed to be at least partially effective in protecting the plants. Toward the end of June, when the beetles became exceedingly aggressive in their attacks, spraying with Bordeaux mixture was resorted to, and it seemed to be the most efficient remedy tried. This mixture, composed of four pounds of lime and four of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) to fifty gallons of water, is primarily a fungicide, but it seems either to kill or drive away the striped beetles better than do the usual insecticides.

OTHER INSECTS.

Few insects besides the striped beetle caused any very serious trouble. The cut worms nipped off a few newly transplanted cabbage plants, but were dug from their hiding places beside the destroyed plants, and killed. Cabbage worms were somewhat troublesome, especially on the late cabbage, but succumbed to two doses of hellebore mixed in water at the rate of one ounce to a gallon, and sprayed on the plants. The mixture was made stronger than usual because the hellebore was not very fresh. Squash bugs became numerous late in the season and were at least partially responsible for the almost total failure of the winter squash crop. Potato beetles were very scarce and it was unnecessary to spray the potatoes at all. A few tomato worms appeared, but were picked off and killed before serious damage was done.

TRAINING TOMATOES.

After the tomatoes had become well established and were beginning to send out side branches, a stake six feet long and two inches in diameter was driven firmly into the ground beside each plant. All the side shoots were cut off and the main stem tied to the stake.

The pruning and tying were repeated as often as was necessary in order to keep the plant to a single stem and supported by the stake. In all, the plants were pruned and tied four times. This method of training keeps the tomatoes off the ground, and exposes them to the sun and air so that they ripen earlier than they would if the vines were allowed to spread over the ground. The crop is also more easily gathered, and in an unfavorable season there would be less rotting of the fruit than in the case of untrained vines, where considerable of the fruit comes in contact with the ground.

LATE CROPS.

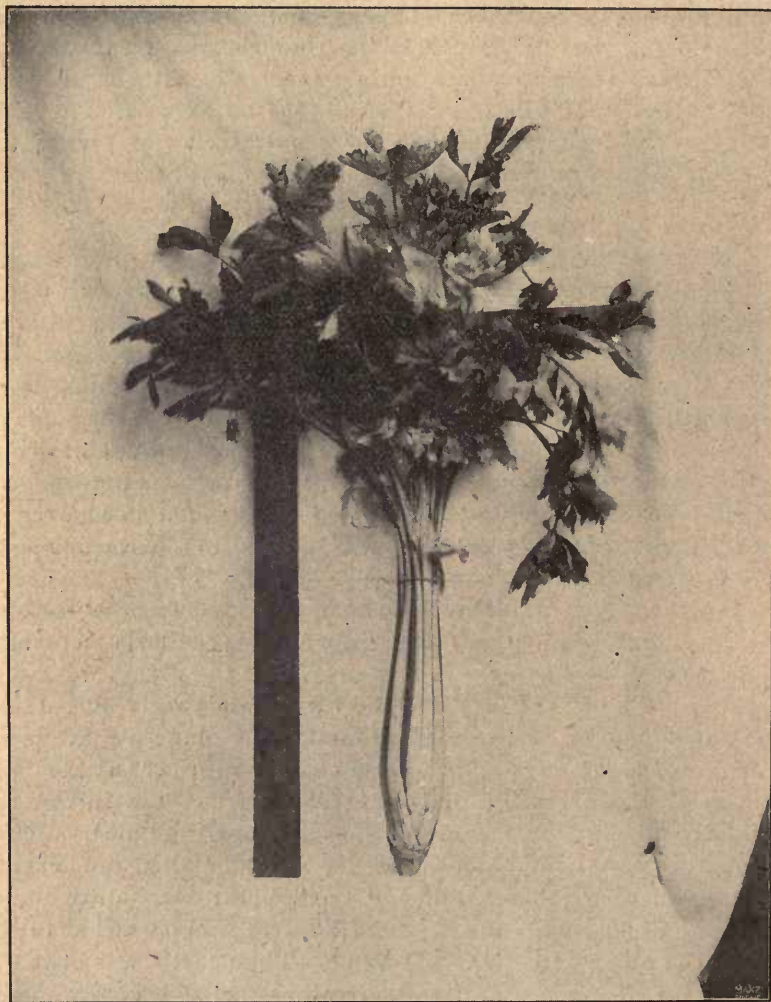
After the early peas were picked and the potatoes dug, the land on which they were grown was cleared of vines, plowed with a one-horse plow, and pulverized by means of the narrow-tooth cultivator and a one-horse planker. It was then planted to late crops as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ row celery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rows turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ row winter radish, $\frac{1}{4}$ row spinach, $\frac{1}{4}$ row lettuce. This was on July 23d. On the same day string beans were planted in the space previously occupied by the early planting of the same crop. This half row was not replowed; the old vines were simply hoed off and the ground hoed over. A few cucumbers for pickles were also planted in the vacant spaces among the early cucumbers.

For the celery, a furrow was opened with the one-horse plow, and the plants (which had been grown in a seed bed) were set in the bottom of the furrow. A few days after the plants were set, a heavy rain washed the dirt into the furrow and nearly buried them. The earth had to be loosened around each plant by means of a knife. Not many days later, another heavy rain necessitated a repetition of the operation. As the celery grew, the furrow was gradually filled up by means of the cultivator and hoe. When the plants were about a foot high, they were "handled" and earthed up for blanching. The stalks of each plant were drawn close together and held with one hand while earth was packed about the base of the plant with the other hand. Then earth was drawn up to the plant with a hoe until only the tops of the leaves were left exposed. Two weeks later it was necessary to again bank up the plants, since they had grown considerably in that time. It was then past the middle of October, and no further banking was necessary to blanch the stalks.

LABOR.

An accurate account was kept of all the time spent in preparing the land, planting, and caring for the garden. The time spent in harvesting the products was not recorded, for in practice, vege-

tables would be gathered from one to three times a day as they were needed at the kitchen, and usually by those doing the kitchen work,



CELERY.

so that aside from the digging of potatoes and harvesting of winter crops, the farmer would not have to spend much time in gathering vegetables. If the farmer raises the vegetables, his wife will usually see that they reach the table.

The following is a summary of the work bestowed upon the garden. The item "fighting insects" includes the time spent in re-planting where the insects had destroyed the plants.

LABOR ON FARMER'S GARDEN, 1900—HOURS.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Work with team:—								
Hauling and spreading manure.	20							20
Plowing, harrowing, etc..	7	$\frac{1}{2}$						$7\frac{1}{2}$
Total team work	27	$\frac{1}{2}$						$27\frac{1}{2}$
Work with one horse:—								
Cultivating		$1\frac{1}{4}$	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
Fitting land for planting..				$1\frac{1}{2}$				$1\frac{1}{2}$
Total work with one horse		$1\frac{1}{4}$	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Hand labor:—								
Planting	10	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	1			$31\frac{1}{4}$
Hoeing and other hand tillage		$3\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	17	7	3		$43\frac{3}{4}$
Weeding and thinning...		8	$7\frac{1}{2}$		8			$23\frac{1}{2}$
Fighting insects		1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			$6\frac{1}{2}$
Training tomatoes			3	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$			$6\frac{1}{2}$
Clearing land after crops.				1	2			3
Hand work on celery....				2			8	10
Total hand labor	10	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	21	3	8	$124\frac{1}{2}$

Estimating the cost of labor at the prices ruling in this vicinity, the total cost for labor on the garden would be:

Team work, $27\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at \$3.00 per day,	\$ 8.25
Work with one horse, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at \$2 per day,	2.30
Hand labor, $124\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at \$1.25 per day,	15.56
	<u>\$26.11</u>

THE HARVEST.

The first products of the garden were gathered on May 12th, and from that time until October 17th (when the first killing frost occurred) a supply of vegetables was brought in nearly every day. The accompanying diagram graphically represents the succession of vegetables as they were gathered through the season. Most of the vegetables for winter use were harvested October 16th and 17th. They are not included in the diagram.

All of the vegetables included in the original planting, except the cauliflowers and winter squashes, gave satisfactory results. The climate seemed to be too hot for the cauliflowers and the bugs too active for the squashes. If the cauliflowers had been set out earlier, it is possible that they might have formed heads before the excessively hot weather came on; and if the squashes had been started on inverted sods in a cold frame and transplanted when eight inches high, they would have had more chance against the bugs. This method was successfully employed with other squashes at the

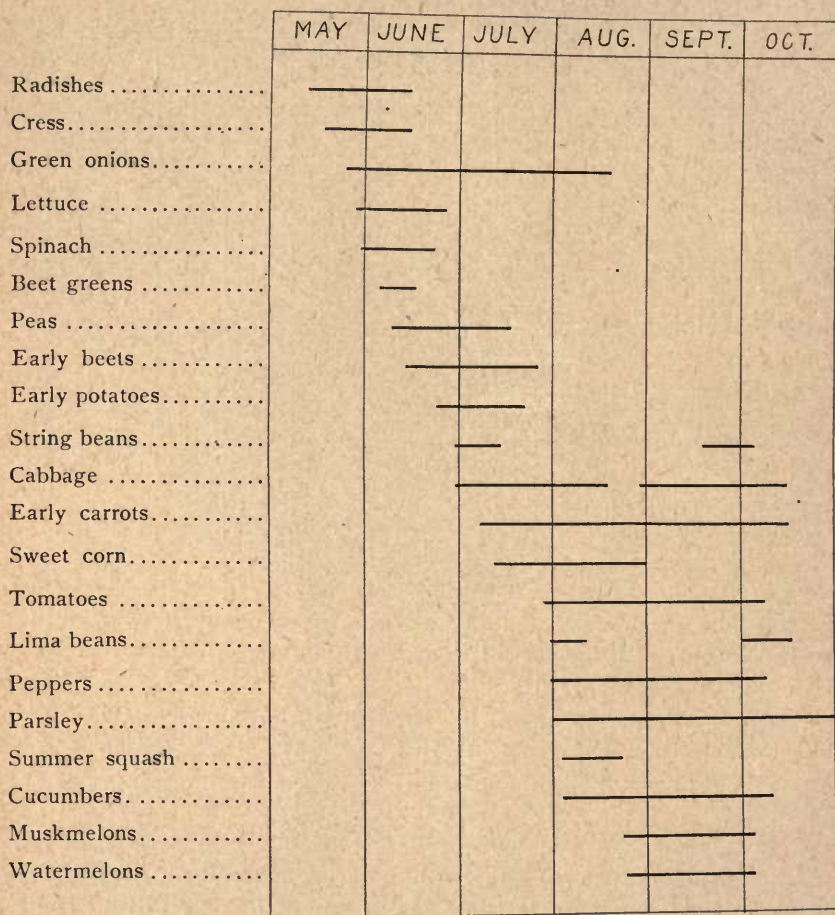


DIAGRAM SHOWING SUCCESSION OF VEGETABLES.

Station grounds. The late cauliflowers also were a failure, and it is doubtful if they could have been brought to perfection in this climate under any method of treatment.

The spinach and lettuce planted July 23d failed to grow. The turnips did well until about the first of September, when the hot weather caused the leaves to turn yellow at the tips, and finally die. The crop was almost an entire failure.

A few peas planted August 18th, on the land previously occupied by early cabbage, made a very dwarf but healthy growth, and produced a small crop early in October.

Of the late planted vegetables, the celery, winter radishes, beans and cucumbers produced satisfactory crops, so that although

some of the crops failed, the late planting as a whole was not unprofitable.

Below is a summary of the products of the garden, giving the time during which each vegetable was used, the total yield, and a conservative estimate of the value of the crop at retail.

PRODUCTS OF FARMER'S GARDEN, AND THEIR VALUE, 1900.

	Period of use.	Total product.	Retail price.	Value of crop.
Radishes	May 12 to June 14..	60 doz.	5 cts.	\$3.00
Cress	May 18 to June 14..	Supply
Onions—				
Green	May 24 to Aug. 18..	14 doz.	5 cts.	.70
Ripe	After Aug. 18	2 bu.	75 cts.	1.50
Lettuce	May 29 to June 25..	12 baskets*	10 cts.	1.20
Spinach	May 31 to June 22..	9½ baskets....	10 cts.	.95
Beet greens	June 5 to June 16...	2 baskets	10 cts.	.20
Peas	June 9 to July 16 ...	23 pecks	25 cts.	5.75
Early beets	June 13 to July 25..	14 doz.	10 cts.	1.40
Early potatoes	June 23 to July 21..	8¼ bu.	75 cts.	6.19
String beans—				
Early	June 30 to July 13 ..	8 pecks	30 cts.	2.40
Late	Sept. 18 to Oct. 5 ..	3½ pecks	30 cts.	1.05
Cabbage—				
Wakefield	June 30 to Aug. 18..	65 heads	3 cts.	1.95
Later varieties	Aug. 28 to Oct. 16 ..	74 heads†	3 cts.	2.22
Early carrots	July 6 to Oct. 16 ...	20½ doz.	5 cts.	1.02
Sweet corn	July 11 to Sept. 1...	72 doz.	10 cts.	7.20
Tomatoes—				
Ripe	July 27 to Oct. 8....	6¾ bu.	50 cts.	3.38
Green	Oct. 8	¾ bu.	50 cts.	.37
Lima beans—				
First crop	July 31 to Aug. 11 ..	7¼ pecks	30 cts.	2.17
Second crop†	Oct. 1 to Oct. 17 ...	8¾ pecks	30 cts.	2.63
Peppers	July 31 to Oct. 8....	6 pecks	25 cts.	1.50
Parsley	Aug. 1 to Nov. 1....	Ample supply..
Summer squash	Aug. 3 to Aug. 22..	44	1¼ cts.	.55
Cucumbers—				
Slicing	Aug. 3 to Sept. 5....	197	1 ct.	1.97
Pickles	Sept. 5 to Oct. 10...	600	¼ ct.	1.50
Muskmelons	Aug. 22 to Oct. 4....	928 lbs.	1½ ct.	13.92
Watermelons	Aug. 23 to Oct. 4....	1408 lbs.	¾ ct.	10.56
Winter squash	After Oct. 5	19½ lbs.	1½ ct.	.29
Late beets	After Oct. 16	4 bu.	50 cts.	2.00
Late carrots	After Oct. 16	2 bu.	50 cts.	1.00
Turnips	After Oct. 17	½ bu.	50 cts.	.25
Parsnips	After Oct. 17	2 bu.	50 cts.	1.00
Salsify	After Oct. 17	1¼ bu.	50 cts.	.62
Winter radishes	After Oct. 17	2 bu.	50 cts.	1.00
Celery	After Nov. 5	12 doz.	20 cts.	2.40
				\$83.84

*The basket used was a ten-pound climax grape basket, and was crowded as full as it would hold.

†The cabbages gathered Oct. 16th and stored for winter are included in this number.

‡After the first crop was gathered, the plants blossomed again and produced the second crop.

About half the parsnips and half the salsify were dug and the balance of the crop estimated. All root crops for winter use were packed in boxes of dry earth and placed in the cellar. When stored in this manner they will keep until late in the spring without any sign of wilting. The cabbages intended for midwinter use were cut from the stalks and packed in a similar manner. The celery was dug with the roots on and set upright in deep boxes having moist earth in the bottom. It was then placed in a dark cellar.

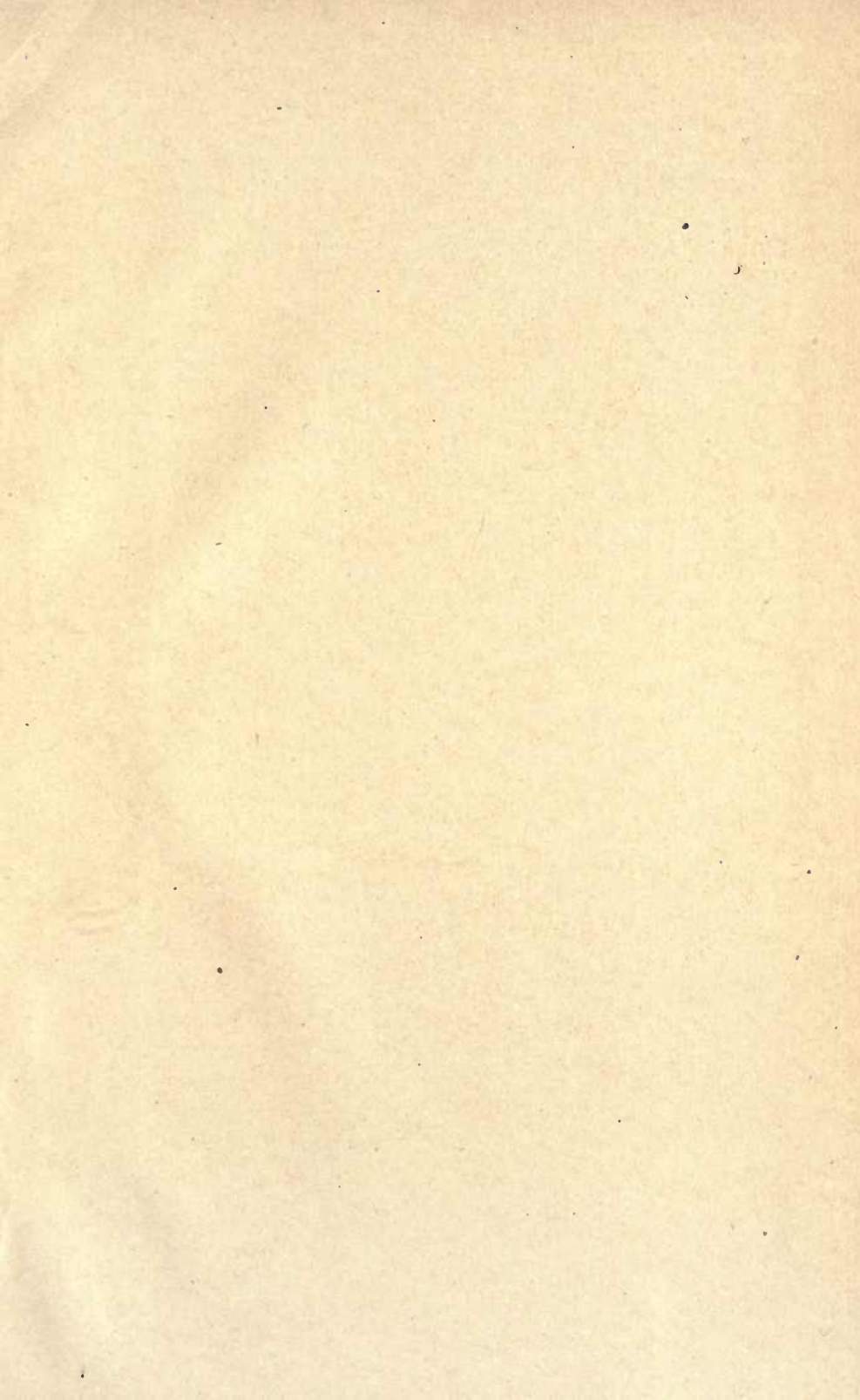
DOES IT PAY?

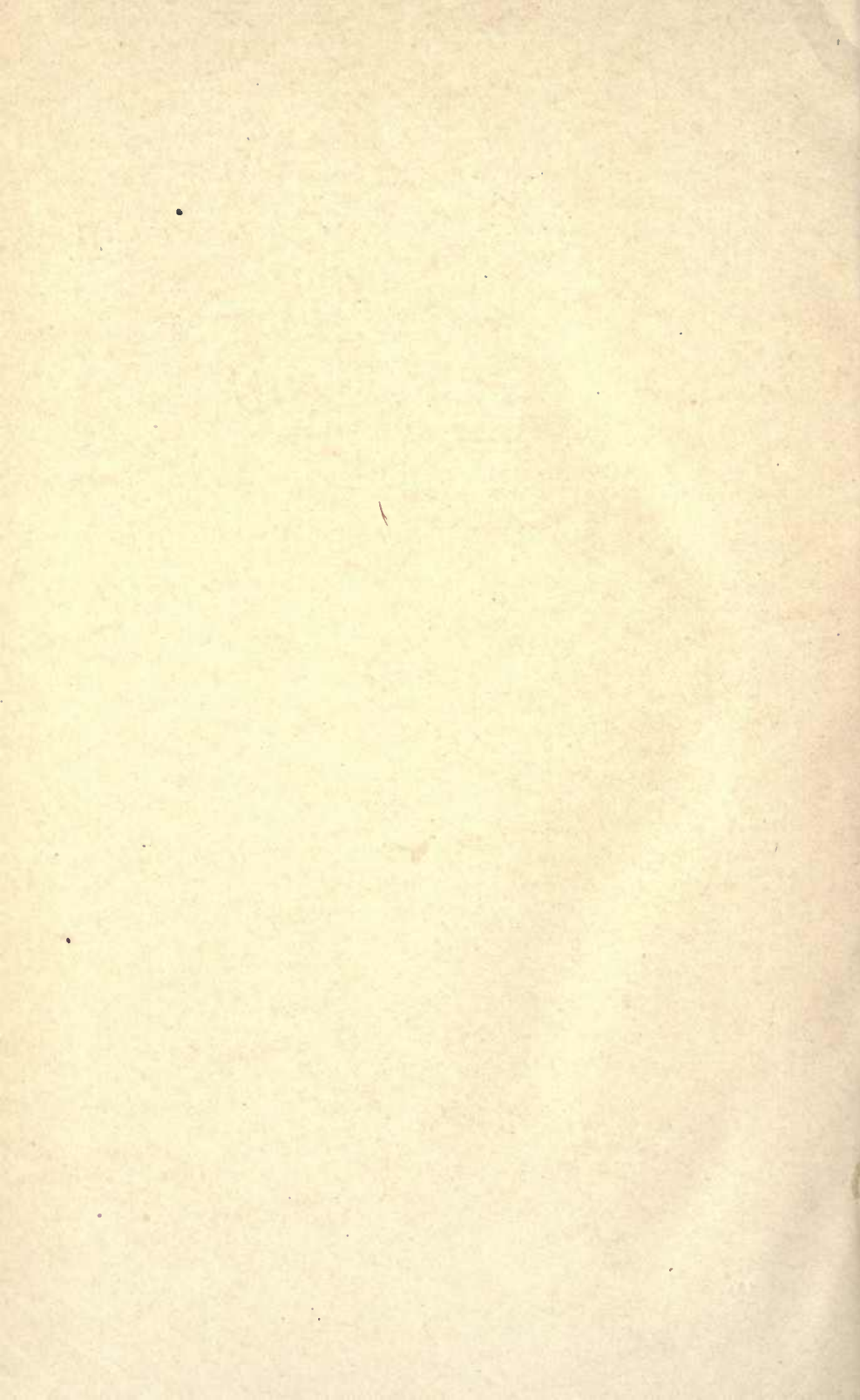
If nothing is charged for the use of the land nor for the manure, the total cost of the garden may be summarized as follows: Seeds and plants, \$5.45; insecticides, \$.50; labor (p. 13), \$26.11; total, \$32.06.

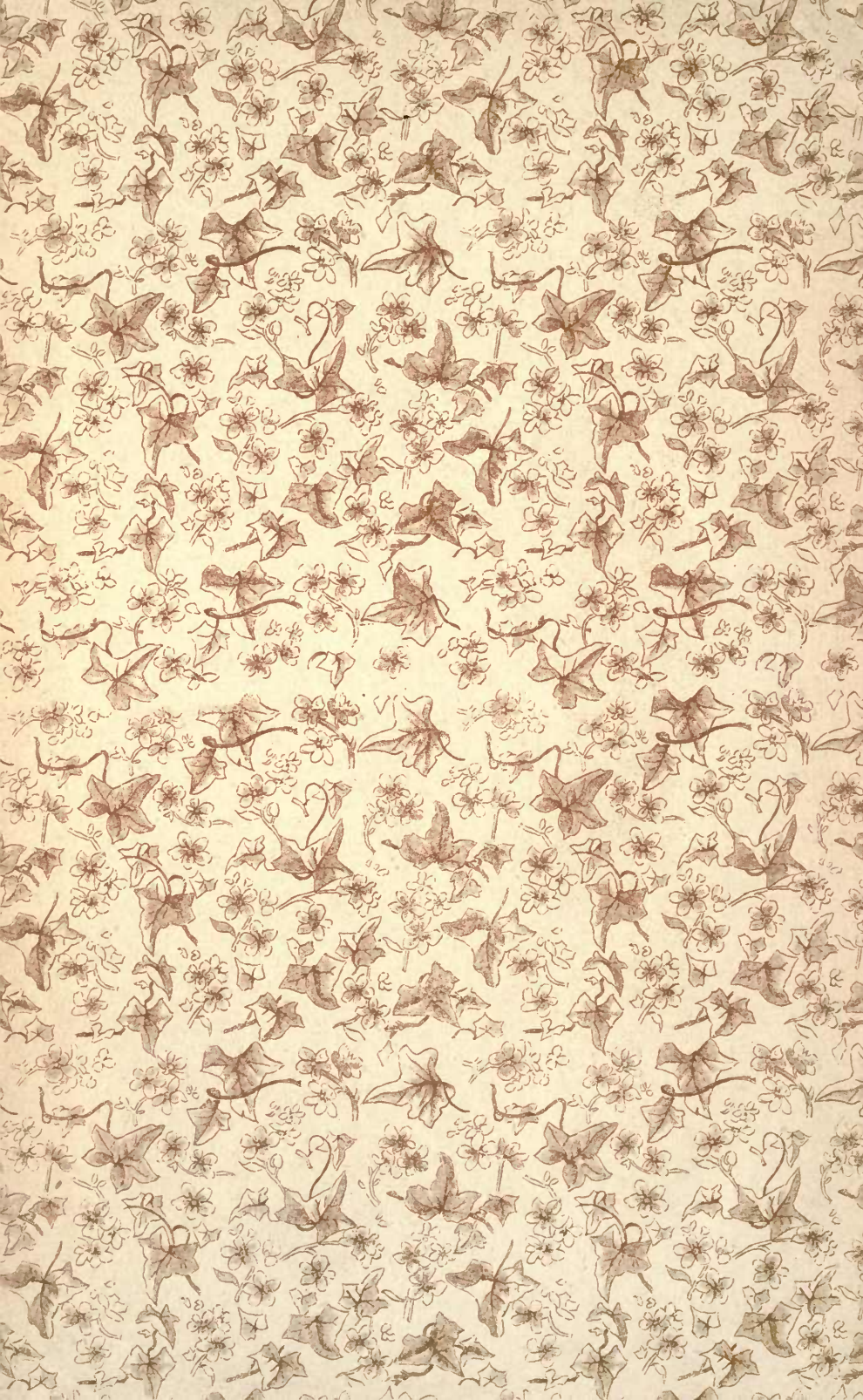
In return for this expenditure the garden furnished a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the growing season, with enough sweet corn for drying, tomatoes for canning, cucumbers, peppers, cabbage, string beans and green tomatoes for pickles, besides onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, winter radishes, cabbage and celery for winter use, and parsnips, salsify and horseradish left in the ground for use in the spring. As already noted, these vegetables could not ordinarily have been bought at retail for less than \$83.84. This leaves a balance of \$51.78 in favor of the garden. What other half-acre on the farm would pay as well?

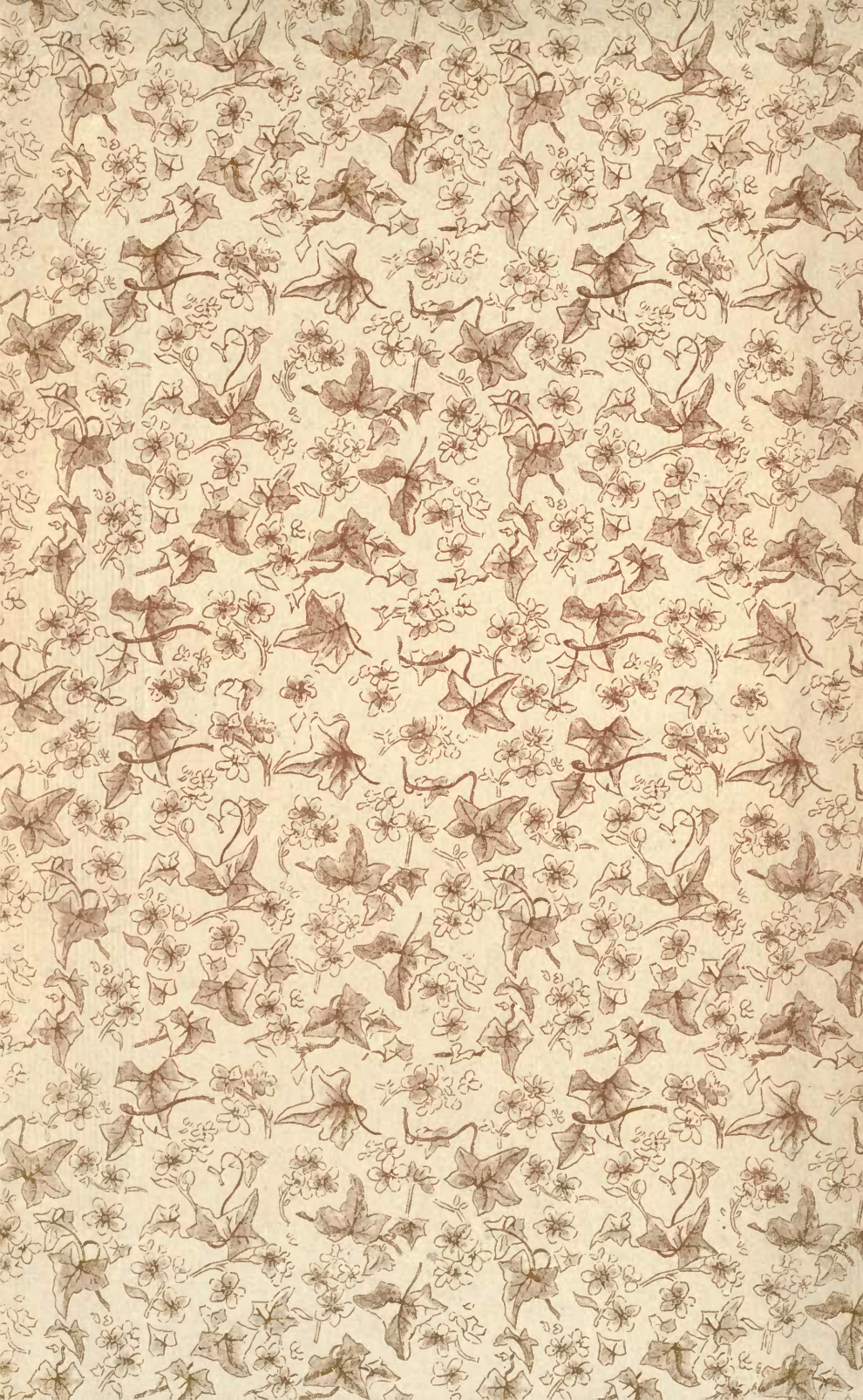
SUMMARY.

1. The farmer should have a large garden located near the house and planted in long rows so that it can be cultivated with a horse.
2. A succession of the same vegetable may be secured by planting different varieties at the same time, or the same variety at different times.
3. After an early crop is harvested a later crop may be planted upon the same ground. The cultivation of the late crop will keep the ground free from weeds which might otherwise go to seed.
4. Cucumber beetles may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and cabbage worms by spraying with white hellebore.
5. The garden should furnish a full supply of vegetables for winter use as well as a continuous succession through the growing season.









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